RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 28th August, 1987|6 Bhadra, 1909 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, The Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Madam, May I draw your attention to a simple fact? The House is leaking.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for your protection.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: This is for my protection !

SHRI I. P. GOYAL: At least we should thank the rain-god today.

Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations engaged in social welfare projects

@*461. DR BAPU KALDATE:†

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for giving grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations in regard to various social welfare projects;

(b) what are the details of organisations of all India Character and the amount of grants-in-aid disbursed ,project-wise and State-wise, during the year 1985-86;

(c) whether the sanctioned amount has been fully utilised; and

(d) if the sanctioned amount is not properly and fully utilised, what action Government have taken against such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* below).

@Previously Starred Question 321 transferred from the 19th August, 1987.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Bapu Kaldate.

Statement

(a) Subject to availability of funds grants are given normally to registered societies, registered public Trusts or a company registered under the Companies Act, the Indian Red Cross Society or any other Organisations recognised by the Ministry for the purpose of specific schemes. Some of the schemes require the organisation to be operating in more than one State. The applications are generally required to be routed through the State Governments. The activity for which grant is applied for should be according to the approved scheme for the purpose.

(b) Names of organisations and the grant-in aid released to them scheme wise and State-wise are given in the Annexure. [*See* Appendix CXLIII, Annexure No. 159].

(c) and (d) The sanctioned amounts are normally utilised fully by the organisations. In case there is any unspent balance it is recovered. In most cases recovery is through adjustments against grant-in-aid payable for the next financial year.

डा० बापू कालदाते : उपसभापति जी, आप अगर इस सारी स्टेटमेंट को देखेंगी, तो आपको पता लगेगा कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर के नाम पर जो भी कोई यहां की सरकार की तरफ से ग्रांट जाती है, वह तो आमतौर पर दिल्ली की संस्थाओं को मिलती है । आप जरा देखें ।

मैं ही आपको नम्बर बतला दूंगा । स्टेटमेंट नं० 1 में विकलांगों की बात है, जिसमें 16 संस्थाएं टोटल हैं, इनमें से छह दिल्ली की ही हैं । स्टेटमेंट नं० 2 मद्य निषेध और नशीली का नियंत्रण, इसमें 13 संस्थाओं को दिया गया है । इनमें से आठ दिल्ली की संस्थाएं हैं ।

फिर संगठनात्मक काम के लिए आपने दिया है जो, उसमें नौ संस्थाएं हैं । इनमें से पांच दिल्ली की हैं और वृद्धों के कल्याण के लिए आपने चार संस्थाओं को दिया है जो, इनमें से तीन संस्थाएं दिल्ली की हैं ।

तो मैं यह मानता हूं कि देश भर में अच्छे ढंग की संस्थाएं कई हैं, मैं स्वयं

जानता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में है और गुजरात में है । दो राज्यों को तो मैं ठीक ढंग से जानता हूं । इतनी अच्छी संस्थाएं वहां होते हुए भी आपकी सारी ग्रांट यहां बैठे हुए कुछ लोग, क्योंकि यह राज्यों की शिकायत है कि यहां दिल्ली में बैठे हुए कुछ लोग अपनी-अपनी संस्थाएं बना देते हैं और यहां आपके दफ्तर में जाकर पैसा खींच कर ले आते हैं और जो लोग नीचे के स्तर पर काम करते हैं, उनको धनराशि काम करने के बाद भी नहीं मिलती है ।

तो मेरा सवाल आपसे सादा है कि आपके पास राज्यों से कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स ग्रांट के लिए आई है और दिल्ली से कितनी आई और इसमें दिल्ली और राज्यों का क्या प्रोपोर्शन होता है, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली में काफी वालंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन्स है, जो काम कर रही हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ देश के प्रत्येक राज्य से एप्लीकेशन्स आती हैं । मेरे लिए यह बताना तो कठिन है, कि कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स आई, लेकिन जो आपको मैंने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस स्टेटमेंट में भी आप खुद देखेंगे अनेक्सचर II, असम, गोआ, गुजरात, हिमाचल, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिल नाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश—यह नहीं है कि केवल . . . **(व्यवधान)**

डा० बापू कालदाते : सिर्फ दिल्ली की बतायें । यह तो एक-एक है ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : यह तो मैंने माना कि दिल्ली से हैं, लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं हैं कि दूसरी स्टेट्स को हम नहीं देते हैं । आल ओवर इंडिया, सारे देश से हर जगह देते हैं और यह बात भी आपकी सही है कि महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में, इन सब जगहों में काफी अच्छी संस्थायें हैं और वह काम भी कर रही हैं स्वयं-सेवी संस्थायें और उन्हें भी हम देते हैं । जो कि आल-इंडिया बेसिस पर हैं, उनको भी देते हैं और कुछ जो कि विशेष क्षेत्रों में काम करती हैं उनको भी देते हैं ।

जैसे प्रोहीबिशन की बात आपने कही है, प्रोहीबिशन के लिए जरूर दिल्ली में कुछ लोगों ने आल इंडिया बेसिस पर लेकर के और फिर उनकी ब्रांचेज अलग-अलग हैं, इस लिए आपको इसके अंदर दिखाई पड़ता है दिल्ली । दिल्ली हैड क्वार्टर जरूर है, लेकिन उनकी जो शाखायें हैं, वह विभिन्न राज्यों में हैं और उनके कार्य क्षेत्र अलग-अलग राज्यों में है, तो उन्हें भी दी जाती है । इससे आप यह न समझें कि दिल्ली के पता या अड्रेस की वजह से, केवल जो खर्चा हो रहा है, वह दिल्ली में ही हो रहा है ।

डा० बापू कालदाते : लेकिन जो पैसा जा रहा है और जिन संस्थाओं को आप दे रहे हैं, इससे तो यह पता लगता है कि दिल्ली में ही लोग बैठे हैं, जिनको ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है । मैं उस सवाल को छोड़ देता हूं । मैं आपसे एक और सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं, मैंने 3 दिसम्बर 86 को यह सवाल पूछा था कि कुदाल कमीशन के कारण कुछ संस्थाओं की ग्रांट बंद कर दी गयी है । इस सवाल का जवाब आपने 26 अगस्त को अभी दिया है । महाराष्ट्र में मात मंदिर देवाडू संस्था जोकि रत्नागिरि जिले में है, उसकी ग्रांट आपने रोक दी है । हमने कहा था कि यह बहुत अच्छी संस्था है और यह बहुत अच्छे से चलती है । लेकिन एक साल से आप यही कह रहे हैं कि —

The queston is under consideration.

महोदया, यह एक बढ़िया संस्था है । इसने आपके पास सारे कार्यक्रम भी भेज दिए हैं । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसके संबंध में निर्णय लेने में आपको इतना समय क्यों लग रहा है । हम चाहते हैं कि दिसम्बर के पहले, एक साल के अंदर क्या इसका निर्णय कराया जा सकेगा ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : महोदया, कुदाल आयोग ने जिन संस्थाओं की ग्रांट को रोक रखी थी, उनमें से 3

और 4 की ग्रांट फिर से शुरू कर दी गया है जो पिछले साल की थी । अब जिस संस्था की आप बात कह रहे हैं, उसका मैं अलग से देख लूंगी ।

डा० बापू कालदाते : चार को दी है, यह एक बच गया है ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : इस को मैं देख लूंगी । अगर कुदाल आयोग को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और होम मिनिस्ट्री से इन पर कोई रुकावट नहीं है तो हमारी वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री जो है वह इसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं करेगी ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sarojini Mahishi absent. Mr. Kamalendu Bhattacharjee.

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Respected Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she is aware that the Ramakrishna Mission in many places all over India is engaged in running some tribal hostels, and these are meant for social welfare of downtrodden people, especially tribal. The Ramakrishna Mission, it has got to be admitted on all hands, is a voluntary organisation with a very clean record. The Ramakrishna Mission has organisations all over the country. Especially this is my experience from my area that whenever they ask for money or send a request for grant, every time I have got to chase up the case for release of the grant for two months, three months four months. It is not once. This has been going on for the last two years since I came here as M.P. Every time the money is sanctioned to them, I have got to chase up the Ministry. I want to know from the Minister whether she is aware of the fact, and if she is aware of the fact, what remedial measures she is contemplating to take to plug the loopholes.

Social uplift includes all sections of the society. There is a misgiving among the tribal people that they are being neglected. Is she contemplating to earmark amounts specifically for the uplift of the tribal

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Madam Deputy Chairman, as far as giving grant to the Ramakrishna Mission is concerned, whenever the question has come before me, I have always asked my Ministry to expedite it. We have granted it, we have given them grant, and we are giving them grant on a national basis. Everywhere the Ramakrishna Mission is there, and especially it is working in the tribal areas. They are given special grant also for running these hostels and other things. I have personally visited some of the hostels and seen the work done by the Ramakrishna Mission. Last year, I have gone to Ranchi and I have seen it. Also from any quarter if a grant question comes for giving grant, we never delay it. Personally I feel that the Ramakrishna Mission is doing good work. So, they should be encouraged. If any specific question is asked, then we will look into it and our policy is that, specially in tribal areas, these voluntary agencies should be encouraged and from our side, we are encouraging them. As for the earmarking of the fund for tribal hostel and other things, it all depends upon the demand sent by the State Governments. Different States have got different, separate schemes. So, whenever such schemes come to us, we encourage them and we grant them.

SHRIMATI ELA RAMESH BHATT: Madam Deputy Chairman, the Government of India seeks people's involvement in various projects of the Government and various important programmes of the Government like Social Forestry, Poverty Eradication, Abolition of Bonded Labour, etc. In such programmes under the 20-Point Programme there are voluntary agencies who join important programmes. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the contribution of voluntary agencies is officially recorded in the records or the periodical reports of the Ministry? If not, are you planning to do so? Part (b) of my question is, in spite of full support from the Government of India to the voluntary agencies working with the people at the grass-root level, why they are often treated by the local Government authorities as outsiders, as opponents or as competitors and often harassed? May I ask what mea-

take to stop harassment of voluntary agencies who have been supported by the Government of India?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: What was your last question?

SHRIMATI ELA RAMESH BHATT: The Governmen. of India, supports certain voluntary agencies. But at the village level, the Government officials so often treat them as opponents or as competitors and sometimes they harass them. Could you tell us what measures the Government of India would take to stop the harassment and protect these voluntary agencies?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Madam Deputy Chairman, this question is very important and it is attracting the Ministry's attention also. We have received complaints from so many sources that at the grass-root level, sometimes voluntary organisations are harassed. It is true. But it is not in all the cases and it all depends upon the State Governments' attitude towards the voluntary organisations. We, however, try to support those organisations We, however, try to support those organisations who are on all All-India basis and who have got their branches in other States. But when the question of grant comes, the applications must be routed through the State Governments. That is one condition. At the same time, last year I directed my Ministry to give fifty per cent grant in the beginning of the year and then wait for information and other certificate of account, etc. They will provide that. But the work should not suffer. And if the hon. Member will give any specific example about the harassment of any organisation, certainly we will see to it and we will try to persuade the State Government that this not done in future.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Madam, the Juvenile Justice Act was passed in the year 1986 and thereafter the Centrally-sponsored scheme for prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustment was started by the Central Government. May I know how much amount was given under this scheme to the various State Governments during the year 1986-87?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Madam, the hon. Member wants to know how much has been spent on this. Madam, ths Juvenile Justice Act is going to be implemented from 2nd October. And we have asked all the State Governments to make their scheme ready under this Act and we want that uniform legislation should be operative in all the States, and from 2nd October we are going to launch it.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: That was not my question...

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Under that scheme there are child care and other things. But under the Juvenile Justice Act we are not spending just now. and the Act comes into operation from the 2nd of October.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Madam, I would like to draw your attention to an earlier reply given...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already asked.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Madam, to an earlier unstarred question, the Minister answered in this very House on 14th August that under the scheme an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs was provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87. My question was about the other States. But she said that no amount has been given to any of the State Governments.. Here is her reply. I shall send it to you, Madam.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: My reply is only this that this Juvenile Justice Act is going to be operative from the 2nd October. Just now those Childrens' Acts are operating all over the country, in all the States. So, under those previous schemes, these amounts were given. But you have asked specifically about the Juvenile Justice Act. For that I have said that that will come into operation only from the 2nd of October.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Madam Deputy Chairman, in one of the statements in reply to the main question the Minister has said that Rs. 13,24,538 has been spent during 1985-86 under *madya nished* and

nashili dawayia. I do not now the bifurcation. But the Government's policy is such that day by day we are increasing the distilleries and liquor shops, and in my own State, in the last three years, 20,000 liquor shops have been opened and that is a source of revenue to the Government. On the other hand, we are giving grants to the voluntary organisations for this *madya nished.* I am sorry, we have to take a policy decision. Will the hon. Minister assure us that if you are really interested in the welfare of the weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, which Department she is heading, at least we take a decision while we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of our Indepeandence that at least we will keep one word of Gandhiji that let us not collect money from liquor? On the one side we are encouraging sale of liquor, and, on the other side, we are giving grants for enforcement of prohibition. I think this dual policy is no good. I would request the hon. Minister to come out as a token of respect of freedom fighters and Mahatma Gandhi in the 40th year of Independence and take a decision and announce that the Government will not continue with this liquor policy and that the Government will not depend on money collected from the sale of liquor.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: The Government of India is enforcing prohibition because it is in our Constitution. But I understand and respect the feelings of the Hon. Member.

Supply of milk in polypacks by Delhi Milk Scheme

*462. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the life of the present bottling plants of the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) by when these bottling plants of Delhi Milk Scheme are likely to outlive their normal life;

(c) whether Government propose to switch over to the supply of milk in polypacks after the present bottling plants of D.M.S. outlive their normal life; and

(d) by when the process of installation of more polypacks filling machines for packing milk is proposed to be started so that these machines start functioning immediately after the bottling plants outlive their normal life and the supply of milk to the people is not affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The normal life of the existing Bottling Plants in Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) is about 10 years.

(b) There are 4 Bottling Plants in DMS and they are likely to outlive their normal life in different years by 1991.

(c) and (d) One of the Plants is being replaced by Polypack filling machines during the current financial year. The replacement of the remaining Bottling Plants by more Polypack filling machines will be taken up in a phased manner so that the supply of milk is not affected.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Madam the hon. Minister, in answer to my question dated 6th March, 1987, had started that at that time there were three polypack filling machines and now in the answer given today he has said that all the bolting plants will be replaced by polypack filling machines by 1991. I want to know as to whether from the 6th of March, 1987 onwards you have added more polypack machines. And, secondly, whether it is a fact that the polypack bags in which milk is being supplied now are leaking. Has the Hon. Minister considered this problem and what are the remedial measures that he is going to take to overcome it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no information with me as to whether these polypack bags leak or not. I will inquire into it because the Hon. Member has brought it to my notice. If they leak, they will be taken care of. Now, so far as the polypack filling plants are concerned, in 1980 we had four bottling plants. Out of these four bottling plants we have introduced pouch filling machines for half a litre, and one litre. There are now three machines installed. For five litres there is one machines and